

1 **SEAGLE LAW**

2 J. Harold Seagle  
3 P.O. Box 15307  
4 Asheville, N.C. 28813  
5 Telephone: 828-774-5711  
6 haroldseagle@charter.net  
7 North Carolina Bar No. 8017

8 **BARON & BUDD, P.C.**

9 Scott Summy  
10 (North Carolina Bar No. 27171)  
11 ssummy@baronbudd.com  
12 Cary L. McDougal (pending Pro Hac Vice)  
13 (Texas State Bar No. 13569600)  
14 Stephen C. Johnston (pending Pro Hac Vice)  
15 (Texas State Bar No. 00796839)  
16 Brett D. Land (pending Pro Hac Vice)  
17 (Texas State Bar No. 24092664)  
18 3102 Oak Lawn Avenue, Suite 1100  
19 Dallas, Texas 75219-4281  
20 Telephone: (214) 521-3605  
21 Fax: (214) 520-1181

22 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

23  
24  
25 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
26 **FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**  
27 **SOUTHERN DIVISION**

28 No. \_\_: \_\_-CV- \_\_-

19 JAMES S. DEW, ELSIE M. DEW, ALMA )  
20 BELL, MARCUS BELL, PATRICK )  
21 BRETT BUIE, CARA LYNN BUIE, )  
22 MARY ELLEN ROBERTS, GLENDA )  
23 ANN POPE LAMBERT, LINDA SMITH, )  
24 GALT SMITH, BRENDA CORBIN, )  
25 STEPHEN SESSOMS, AMANDA )  
26 SESSOMS, FRANCES MINSHEW, )  
27 AMANDA DEW, KEVIN DEW, )  
28 CHRISTIAN TREY SWILLEY, BOBBY J. )  
SWILLEY, ANN MARIE SWILLEY, )  
GEORGE L. HART III, ANNETTE HART, )  
MICHAEL ANDREW WATTERS, LYDIA )  
TATIANA GONZALEZ WATTERS, )

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

1 JAMES W. PARADISE, SYLVESTER )  
ROSE JR., JEANNETTE ROSE, LINDA )  
2 SWINSON, EUGENE SWINSON, )  
KENNETH CANNON, PATRICIA )  
3 CANNON, HERMAN W. DUNN, )  
CHRISTINE G. WHIPKEY, CYNTHIA )  
4 MCDONALD, DANNY BOYKIN, CATHY )  
BOYKIN, NELSON BROWN, EVELYN )  
5 ISON, HARVEY TRUTENKO, FELISHA )  
6 SEALY, DARRYL SEALY, DUANE )  
EDWARD EATON, TRACY PRATT )  
7 EATON, PHILIP HAIGA, WILLIAM )  
PAXTON CAIN, THOMAS ROLAND )  
8 SEALS, JAMES CAMERON MACRAE )  
JR., JULIA HARRISON MACRAE, )  
9 HORACE GILBERT, DONNA GILBERT, )  
10 MURREL MCQUEEN, JAMES WALTER )  
OSBORNE III, JONATHAN DAVID )  
11 SWILLEY, BRETT HARDY, GINA )  
HARDY, PAUL INMAN, DONNA )  
12 INMAN, LAMOINE MERCER, SHIRLEY )  
TAN, JOSELITO TAN, GLENN ELLIOTT, )  
13 BRANDY DAVIS, DEBRA PATTERSON, )  
14 ROBERT BROWN, VAN DICKENS, )  
EDWIN J. WATERS, JR., PAUL ABRIL, )  
15 SOCORRA ABRIL, SUSAN MACRAE, )  
ELIZABETH ANN THOMPSON, and )  
16 RANDY THOMPSON; )

17 )  
18 Plaintiffs, )

19 v. )  
20 )  
21 E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND )  
COMPANY, a business entity form )  
22 unknown; THE CHEMOURS COMPANY, )  
a Delaware corporation; THE CHEMOURS )  
23 COMPANY FC, LLC, a Delaware limited )  
liability company, and DOES 1 to 25, )  
24 )  
25 )  
Defendants. )  
26 )  
27 )  
28 )

1 The Plaintiffs listed in the caption above, on behalf of themselves individually, allege the  
2 following upon information and belief:

3 **I. INTRODUCTION**

4 1. The events giving rise to this Complaint are part of a decades-long history of E. I.  
5 du Pont de Nemours and Company's discharges of toxic substances into the community near  
6 their Fayetteville Works facility with blatant disregard for the effects on the people living  
7 nearby. As has been widely reported, Du Pont, and its successor Chemours, released countless  
8 chemicals while assuring the EPA and state agencies that they were doing no such thing.  
9 Plaintiffs are owners of property – including surface water and groundwater -- located near the  
10 Fayetteville Works facility that have been contaminated by Defendants' operations.

11 2. DuPont in fact has a long history of toxic chemical liabilities arising from  
12 perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) such as the biopersistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemical  
13 PFOA<sup>1</sup> also known as "C8."<sup>2</sup> DuPont began using C8 in 1951 to make consumer products  
14 including the immensely popular Teflon® non-stick cookware and continued to use it  
15 profitably for decades. When DuPont's supplier, the 3M Company, came under increasing  
16 scrutiny from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and decided to stop making  
17 C8, DuPont began producing C8 at the Fayetteville Works facility on the Cape Fear River in  
18 North Carolina, assuring regulators and the public that all C8 wastewater would be contained  
19 and disposed of elsewhere, and that C8 presented no threat to human health or the environment.  
20 Only when residents near DuPont's manufacturing plant in Parkersburg, West Virginia began  
21 to pursue litigation over DuPont's contamination of the Ohio River with C8 did evidence begin  
22 to emerge of DuPont's internal knowledge of C8's health hazards, which DuPont had  
23 concealed from the E.P.A. Mounting evidence, thousands of civil lawsuits, epidemiological  
24 studies, and federal agency pressure—including the largest environmental administrative  
25

26 <sup>1</sup> Perfluorooctonic acid, CAS No. 335-67-1.

27 <sup>2</sup> "C8" refers to the eight-carbon chain in the perfluorinated molecule of PFOA. The term "C8" also  
28 includes the ammonium salt of PFOA, known as "APFO", which is dissolved by water into PFOA and  
ammonium.

1 penalty ever imposed by the E.P.A.—eventually forced DuPont to begin phasing out C8 in  
2 2006.

3 3. To keep producing its highly profitable fluoroproducts, DuPont turned to an  
4 alternative perfluorinated chemical—dubbed “Gen X”—which DuPont also planned to  
5 manufacture at the Fayetteville Works facility. To obtain the necessary approvals and permits,  
6 DuPont assured state and federal regulators that Gen X would not be released into the Cape  
7 Fear River—even though DuPont knew that it had secretly been releasing Gen X into the river  
8 since at least 1980 (and planned to continue doing so). DuPont understood that regulators were  
9 concerned about the hazards of perfluorinated chemicals such as C8 and Gen X, and had data  
10 from its own studies to demonstrate Gen X’s toxicity in animals, but remained silent about its  
11 ongoing contamination of the drinking water supply for hundreds of thousands of North  
12 Carolinians. Instead, in a familiar refrain, DuPont maintained that Gen X presented no threats  
13 to human health or the environment. DuPont’s repugnant act of deception worked, and in 2009,  
14 commercial production of Gen X began at the Fayetteville Works, where DuPont also  
15 continued to manufacture C8 until at least 2013.

16 4. Meanwhile, by 2011, DuPont could no longer credibly deny the toxicity of C8  
17 because an independent scientific panel created to help settle a class action over DuPont’s Ohio  
18 River contamination had begun to release a series of reports linking C8 exposure to various  
19 serious health effects in humans. Facing thousands of pending personal injury lawsuits, DuPont  
20 became desperate to spin off its C8 liabilities. By mid- 2015, DuPont had dumped its  
21 perfluorinated chemical liabilities into the lap of a new and apparently undercapitalized entity,  
22 Defendant Chemours Company, which *Fortune* magazine described as “[l]oaded up with debt  
23 and stuffed full of potentially toxic assets...[and] seen by many investors as a listing garbage  
24 scow locked on a one-way course to the bottom of the ocean” due to the C8 liability that “now  
25 sits on its balance sheet like a ticking time bomb.”<sup>3</sup> By 2017, over 3,500 civil lawsuits had  
26

27 <sup>3</sup> <http://fortune.com/2016/05/18/how-dupont-spinoff-chemours-came-back-from-the-brink/> (last viewed  
28 on January 28, 2018).

1 been filed against DuPont for C8 contamination of the Ohio River and the drinking water of  
2 nearly 70,000 residents in and around Parkersburg, West Virginia. All told, DuPont and  
3 Chemours will pay over \$1 billion to resolve the C8 liabilities related to Ohio River  
4 contamination.

5       5. As a result of the 2015 spin-off, Chemours now owns the Fayetteville Works  
6 facility, where it continues to lease manufacturing space to DuPont and to produce a variety of  
7 products including GenX. In November 2016, environmental scientists published the results of  
8 water testing that showed high levels of GenX in the Cape Fear River downstream of the  
9 Fayetteville Works facility, at the intake for the raw water that is used to generate drinking  
10 water for thousands of North Carolinians in a five-county area. Next came the discovery that  
11 hundreds of groundwater wells near the Fayetteville Works facility contain high levels of  
12 GenX. Worse, research by environmental scientists show that conventional water treatment  
13 technologies do not effectively remove such chemicals from drinking water. Confronted by  
14 state regulators, Chemours finally admitted that DuPont had been releasing GenX from its  
15 Fayetteville Works plant since at least 1980—a fact long concealed from the State of North  
16 Carolina. Sampling in private groundwater wells near the Works facility found a variety of  
17 undisclosed byproducts—including Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2 (“C7”)<sup>4</sup>; GenX (“C6”), and  
18 other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids).  
19 Defendants released these chemicals through wastewater, groundwater, and/or air deposition.  
20 Groundwater tests detected levels of GenX alone that exceed North Carolina’s temporary  
21 health standard and have repeatedly found levels considered to be unsafe. And GenX is only  
22 *one* of the PFASs that Defendants have knowingly released into the community near  
23 Fayetteville Works for decades. DuPont (and now Chemours) uses PFASs to manufacture a  
24 wide range of products, resulting in the production of hundreds (if not thousands) of different  
25 PFAS chemicals—and the identity of the PFASs that enter the environment due to this process  
26 remains unknown to regulators and the public. While public attention has focused on C8, and

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>4</sup> “C6” and “C7” refer to the number of carbons in the perfluorinated molecules.

1 now GenX, these discharges merely scratch the surface of what may be contained in water,  
2 soil, and air that Defendants have been polluting.

3 6. Chemours, however, vows to handle its toxic liabilities differently than DuPont.  
4 Chemours' Code of Conduct: A Guide to Our Values explains that "Unshakeable Integrity" is  
5 one of Chemours' five values. Chemours' Code of Conduct vows to "do what's right for  
6 customers, colleagues, and communities—always."<sup>5</sup> Chemours' Code of Conduct explains "our  
7 values are simple yet powerful, and our focus on delivering efficiency and results for our  
8 customers never overshadows our commitment to ethical behavior in all we do. When we do  
9 what's right for our people, customers, shareholders, and communities, success will follow."<sup>6</sup>

10 7. Mark Newman, Chemours' Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
11 says "Whether it's about being open and clear about our performance or our stewardship  
12 practices, our goal is to be brave and do the right thing, always."<sup>7</sup> Paul Kirsch, Chemours'  
13 Fluoroproducts President says, "When we do what's right for our customers, shareholders, and  
14 communities, we are confident success will follow."<sup>8</sup>

15 8. *For nearly forty years*, Defendants have been secretly releasing their persistent,  
16 bioaccumulative, and toxic perfluorinated chemicals into the community around Fayetteville  
17 Works and contaminating nearby property, groundwater, and surface water, including the Cape  
18 Fear River—just as they did in Parkersburg, West Virginia—all the while misleading state and  
19 Federal regulators and the public. Plaintiffs are owners of property around the Fayetteville  
20 Works facility whose property—including groundwater used for drinking and bathing – has  
21 been contaminated by Defendants' PFASs. By this lawsuit, Plaintiffs hope to hold Chemours to  
22 its promises.

23  
24  
25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>5</sup> Chemours' *Code of Conduct: A Guide to Our Values*

27 [https://s2.q4cdn.com/107142371/files/doc\\_downloads/governance/2017/code-of-conduct-en-us.pdf](https://s2.q4cdn.com/107142371/files/doc_downloads/governance/2017/code-of-conduct-en-us.pdf)

28 <sup>6</sup> *Id.*

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

9. Plaintiffs are owners of properties located near the Fayetteville Works facility found to contain Defendants' perfluorinated chemicals, including GenX.

- 7-

- x. Amanda Dew and Kevin Dew are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 4100 Marshwood Lake Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xi. Christian Trey Swilley is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 5433 Birch Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28304. Mr. Swilley's property located at 3540 Kirk Mills Creek, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28304 has been harmed by Defendants..
- xii. Bobby J. Swilley and Ann Marie Swilley are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 1904 Nantuckett Court, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xiii. George L. Hart III and Annette Hart are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 1905 Nantuckett Court, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xiv. Michael Andrew Watters and Lydia Tatiana Gonzalez Watters are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 6975 Point East Dr., Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. They own multiple lots harmed by Defendants.
- xv. James W. Paradise is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6940 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xvi. Sylvester Rose Jr. and Jeannette Rose are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 6963 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xvii. Linda Swinson and Eugene Swinson are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 6967 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xviii. Kenneth Cannon and Patricia Cannon are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 6972 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xix. Herman W. Dunn, Jr. is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 904 Circle Point Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. Mr. Dunn owns multiple lots harmed by Defendants.
- xx. Christine G. Whipkey is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 995 Point Hill Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.



- xxi. Cynthia McDonald is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 3775 Crittercreek Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxii. Cathy Boykin and Danny Boykin are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 7001 Glynn Mill Farm Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxiii. Nelson Brown is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 3651 County Line Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxiv. Evelyn Ison is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 3671 County Line Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxv. Harvey Trutenko is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6964 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxvi. Felisha Sealy and Darryl Sealy are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 3879 Tranquility Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxvii. Duane Edward Eaton and Tracy Pratt Eaton are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 4171 Marshwood Lake Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxviii. Philip Haiga is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6130 Overland Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxix. William Paxton Cain is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 21604 N.C.-87 Hwy W., Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxx. Thomas Roland Seals is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 7334 Matt Hair Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxxi. James Cameron MacRae Jr. and Julia Harrison MacRae are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 6047 Marsh Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. In addition, James Cameron MacRae Jr. co-owns the property located at 4368 Tranquility Road, Fayetteville, NC 28306.
- xxxii. Horace B. Gilbert and Donna M. Gilbert are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 6600 Marsh Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. They own multiple lots harmed by Defendants.

- xxxiii. Murrel McQueen is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6818 Council Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxxiv. James Walter Osborne III is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6931 Glynn Mill Farm Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxxv. Jonathan David Swilley is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 3520 Kirk Mill Creek, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxxvi. Brett Hardy and Gina Hardy are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 6983 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. Brett and Gina Hardy own multiple lots harmed by Defendants.
- xxxvii. Paul Inman and Donna Inman are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 6995 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxxviii. Lamoine Mercer is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6955 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xxxix. Shirley Tan and Joselito Tan are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 1908 Nantuckett Court, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xl. Glenn Elliott is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 8151 N.C. Hwy 87 S., Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xli. Brandy Davis is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6976 Point East Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xlii. Robert Brown is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 302 Baylor Drive, Fayetteville, NC 28306. Mr. Brown co-owns the properties located at 6724 Council Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306 and 6734 Council Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.
- xliii. Debra Patterson is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6724 Council Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. Ms. Patterson co-owns the properties located at 6724 Council Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306 and 6734 Council Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.

1           xliv. Van L. Dickens is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 3687 Horsetail  
2           Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. Mr. Dickens co-owns the property  
3           located at 4368 Tranquility Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.

4           xlv. Edwin J. Waters, Jr. is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 3651 Pikeville  
5           Court, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. Mr. Waters co-owns the property  
6           located at 4368 Tranquility Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.

7           xlv. Paul Abril and Socorra Abril are citizens of North Carolina, residing at 4216  
8           Marshwood Lake Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.

9           xlvii. Susan MacRae is a citizen of North Carolina, residing at 6160 Overland  
10          Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306.

11          xlviii. Elizabeth Ann Thompson and Randy Thompson are citizens of North  
12          Carolina, residing at 7511 NC Highway 87 South, Fayetteville, North  
13          Carolina 28306.

14          10. Defendant E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY (“DuPont”) is or  
15          was a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Wilmington, Delaware, and  
16          is registered to do business as a foreign corporation in the State of North Carolina. DuPont  
17          owned and operated the Fayetteville Works facility from approximately 1971 until 2015 and  
18          currently leases a portion of the site from Defendant Chemours Company FC, LLC. As of  
19          August 31, 2017, a \$130 billion merger between Dow Chemical and DuPont was completed.  
20          Plaintiffs are unaware what, if anything, remains of DuPont outside of the merger with Dow  
21          Chemical.

22          11. Defendant THE CHEMOURS COMPANY is a Delaware corporation with its  
23          principal place of business in Wilmington, Delaware, and is registered to do business as a  
24          foreign corporation in the State of North Carolina.

25          12. Defendant THE CHEMOURS COMPANY FC, LLC is a Delaware limited  
26          liability corporation with its principal place of business in Wilmington, Delaware, and is  
27          registered to do business as a foreign corporation in the State of North Carolina. THE  
28

CHEMOURS COMPANY FC, LLC currently owns and operates the Fayetteville Works Facility, located at 22828 NC Highway 87 W., Fayetteville, North Carolina. THE CHEMOURS COMPANY FC, LLC is a subsidiary of THE CHEMOURS COMPANY and the two entities are referred to in this Complaint as “Chemours.”

### **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332 because complete diversity exists between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants. The Plaintiffs are citizens of North Carolina, but no Defendant is a citizen of North Carolina. Defendants are incorporated and maintain principal places of business in locations other than North Carolina, as outlined above.

14. Venue is appropriate in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(a) because a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated in this judicial district and division.

### **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### **A. Historical Background**

15. From 1951 through 2002, DuPont purchased the perfluorinated chemical PFOA (also known as “C8”) from the 3M Company and used it to make a variety of “fluoroproducts,” including the immensely-popular Teflon® nonstick cookware, at its Washington Works plant near Parkersburg, West Virginia.

16. C8 is a perfluorinated chemical that is toxic to human health, biopersistent, and bioaccumulative—characteristics DuPont concealed for decades.

17. Although both 3M and DuPont had found C8 in blood samples from their own employees, and DuPont had itself been studying its potential toxicity since at least the 1960s and knew that it was contaminating drinking water drawn from the Ohio River, neither company disclosed to the public or to government regulators what they knew about the substance’s potential effects on humans, animals, or the environment.<sup>9</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> See, e.g., Fred Biddle, “DuPont confronted over chemical’s safety,” *Wilmington News Journal* (Apr. 13, 2003).

18. In 1999, the first of thousands of civil lawsuits was filed as a result of DuPont's contamination of the Ohio River, questioning the environmental and health effects of C8. The civil lawsuit—and the internal corporate knowledge it revealed—triggered an investigation by the U.S. E.P.A. of the toxicity of C8.

19. In the face of growing pressure by the E.P.A. over widespread risks to human health and the environment posed by C8, 3M began to phase out the manufacturing of C8 in 2000. That year, DuPont made an estimated \$200 million in after-tax profits from products manufactured with C8.<sup>10</sup>

20. In May 2002, 3M announced that it would cease to manufacture C8 altogether. In October 2002—so that it could continue manufacturing a range of profitable Teflon® products—DuPont began making C8 at its Fayetteville Works facility and shipping its C8 waste to its Chambers Works plant in New Jersey, for disposal into the waters of the Delaware River and Delaware Bay. DuPont publicly maintained that disposing of C8 into the waters there posed no environmental risks, and that there was “no evidence” C8 causes adverse human health effects.<sup>11</sup>

21. By December 2005, the E.P.A. uncovered evidence that DuPont concealed the environmental and health effects of C8, and the E.P.A. announced the “Largest Environmental Administrative Penalty in Agency History.”<sup>12</sup> The E.P.A. fined DuPont for violating the Toxic Substances Control Act “Section 8(e)—the requirement that companies report to the E.P.A. substantial risk information about chemicals they manufacture, process or distribute in commerce.”<sup>13</sup>

22. Thereafter in 2006, the E.P.A. began a voluntary PFOA Stewardship Program, in which DuPont participated, designed to prevent C8 from further entering the environment and

<sup>10</sup> See Biddle, *supra* note 9.

<sup>11</sup> See Biddle, *supra* note 9.

<sup>12</sup> \$16.5 million.

<sup>13</sup><https://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/68b5f2d54f3eefd28525701500517fbf/fdcb2f665cac66bb852570d7005d6665!opendocument>

1 to eliminate C8 from consumer products by 2015. At that time, DuPont identified another  
2 perfluorinated chemical—PFPrOPrA<sup>14</sup> or “GenX”—that could be used as an alternative to C8.

3 23. By 2009, DuPont negotiated with the E.P.A. to manufacture GenX at DuPont’s  
4 Fayetteville Works facility in North Carolina—the same plant where DuPont had continued the  
5 manufacture of C8 despite incriminating evidence of C8’s environmental and health effects.  
6 The E.P.A. “determined that the chemical could be commercialized *if there were no releases to*  
7 *water.*”<sup>15</sup>

8 24. Meanwhile, by July 2011, DuPont could no longer credibly dispute the human  
9 toxicity of C8, which it continued to manufacture at the Fayetteville Works facility. The “C8  
10 Science Panel” created as part of the settlement of a class action over DuPont’s releases from  
11 the Washington Works plant had reviewed the available scientific evidence and notified  
12 DuPont of a “probable link”<sup>16</sup> between C8 exposure and the serious (and potentially fatal)  
13 conditions of pregnancy-induced hypertension and preeclampsia.<sup>17</sup> By October 2012, the C8  
14 Science Panel had notified DuPont of a probable link between C8 and five other conditions—  
15 high cholesterol, kidney cancer, thyroid disease, testicular cancer, and ulcerative colitis.

16 25. By April 28, 2013,<sup>18</sup> in accordance with E.P.A.’s PFOA Stewardship Program,  
17 Defendants reported they had phased out the intentional manufacture of C8 at the Fayetteville  
18 Works facility, instead manufacturing “GenX” as an alternative product to use in making  
19 Teflon®.

20 26. As DuPont’s C8 liabilities mounted, DuPont became desperate to reduce its  
21 perfluorinated chemical liabilities and decided to spin-off its perfluorinated chemical operations

22  
23 <sup>14</sup> Perfluoro-2-propoxypropanoic acid, CAS No. 13252-13-6.

24 <sup>15</sup> Vaughn Haugherty, “Toxin taints CFPWA drinking water,” *StarNews* (June 8, 2017),  
25 <http://www.starnewsline.com/news/20170607/toxin-taints-cfpua-drinking-water/1> (emph. added).

26 <sup>16</sup> Under the settlement, “probable link,” means that given the available scientific evidence, it is more  
27 likely than not that among class members a connection exists between PFOA/C8 exposure and a  
28 particular human disease.

<sup>17</sup> See The C8 Science Panel, *Status Report: PFOA (C8) exposure and pregnancy outcome among*  
*participants in the C8 Health Project* (July 15, 2011),  
[http://www.c8sciencepanel.org/pdfs/Status\\_Report\\_C8\\_and\\_pregnancy\\_outcome\\_15July2011.pdf](http://www.c8sciencepanel.org/pdfs/Status_Report_C8_and_pregnancy_outcome_15July2011.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> See “Corrective Measures Study Work Plan,” Chemours Fayetteville Works, RCRA Permit No.  
NCD047368642-R2-M3, PARSONS, December 2016 (hereinafter, “Parsons”).

1 into a new company. In July 2015, E.I. du Pont de *Nemours* spun off its *chemicals* division,  
2 creating *Chemours*, a new publicly-traded company named The Chemours Company, once  
3 wholly owned by DuPont. By mid- 2015, DuPont had dumped its perfluorinated chemical  
4 liabilities into the lap of the new Chemours Company.

5 27. In May 2016, *Fortune* magazine wrote, “When industrial giant DuPont spun off  
6 its performance chemicals division in July 2015, few gave the orphaned appendage much hope.  
7 Loaded up with debt and stuffed full of potentially toxic assets—on multiple levels—the new  
8 company, re-branded as Chemours, was seen by many investors as a listing garbage scow  
9 locked on a one-way course to the bottom of the ocean.” “So while Chemours products made  
10 up around a fifth of DuPont’s overall sales when it was spun off, it ended up inheriting nearly  
11 two-thirds of its environmental liabilities. Pending lawsuits linked to a chemical used in making  
12 Teflon, one of Chemours’ biggest products, now sits on its balance sheet like a ticking time  
13 bomb, threatening to wipe out millions of dollars from the company’s coffers over the next few  
14 years.”<sup>19</sup>

15 28. By 2017, over 3,500 civil lawsuits had been filed against DuPont for C8  
16 contamination of the Ohio River and the drinking water of nearly 70,000 residents in and  
17 around Parkersburg, West Virginia. DuPont had settled the first round of civil cases for nearly  
18 \$350 million in 2001, resolving water filtration claims, and funding epidemiological health  
19 studies of the nearly 70,000 residents. Then, in February 2017, DuPont and Chemours settled  
20 the second round of cases for nearly \$671 million, resolving thousands of personal injury  
21 claims for exposure to C8 via drinking water drawn from the contaminated Ohio River. All  
22 told, DuPont and Chemours will pay over \$1 billion to resolve the C8 liabilities related to Ohio  
23 River contamination.

24 29. As of 2017, and as a result of the 2015 Chemours spin-off, Defendant Chemours  
25 Company FC, LLC, now owns and operates the Fayetteville Works facility, leasing space to  
26 two other chemical manufacturers, Defendant DuPont and non-party Kuraray America, Inc.

---

27 <sup>19</sup> <http://fortune.com/2016/05/18/how-dupont-spinoff-chemours-came-back-from-the-brink/>  
28

30. At the Fayetteville Works facility, DuPont and Chemours have long made, used, and/or generated a variety of toxic perfluoroalkyl substances that are structurally and functionally similar, including C8, GenX (“C6”), “Nafion Byproducts 1 and 2” (“C7”)<sup>20</sup>, and other perfluorinated chemicals known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids).

#### **B. The Fayetteville Works Site**

31. The Fayetteville Works facility (“the Site”) is located at 22828 NC Highway 87 W, near Duart Township in Bladen County, North Carolina. The Site is located 15 miles southeast of the City of Fayetteville on NC Highway 87, south of the Bladen-Cumberland county line. Its geographic location is 34°50’30” north latitude, 78°50’00” west longitude. The Site contains 2,177 acres and is bounded on the east by the Cape Fear River, on the west by NC Highway 87.<sup>21</sup> The Site is bounded on the north and south by residences and farmland.

32. DuPont purchased the Site property in parcels from several families in 1970. The Site’s first manufacturing area was constructed in the early 1970s. Currently, the Site manufactures plastic sheeting, safety glass, fluorochemicals, and intermediates for plastics manufacturing. A former manufacturing area, which was sold in 1992, produced nylon strapping and elastomeric tape.<sup>22</sup>

33. In July 2015, Defendant Chemours Company FC, LLC, became the owner of the entire 2,177 acres of the Fayetteville Works along with Fluoromonomers, Nafion® membranes, and PPA manufacturing units. The polyvinyl fluoride (PVF) resin manufacturing unit remained with the DuPont Company.<sup>23</sup>

34. Defendants’ manufacturing operations at the Site<sup>24</sup> consist of three current perfluorinated chemical (“PFC”) manufacturing areas and a former manufacturing area:<sup>25</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> “C6” and “C7” refer to the number of carbons in the perfluorinated molecules.

<sup>21</sup> Parsons, *supra* note 18.

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

<sup>24</sup> In two additional manufacturing areas at the Fayetteville Works, Kuraray America manufactures Butacite polyvinyl butyral sheeting and resin, and SentryGlass-branded safety glass products, but upon information and belief does not use or generate the polyfluorinated chemicals at issue.

<sup>25</sup> *Id.*



- 1 a. Chemours Fluoromonomers and Nafion® Membrane - Manufactures Nafion®  
2 fluoropolymer membrane—a perfluorosulfonic acid (PFSA) membrane—for  
3 use in electronic cells, as well as various fluorochemicals used for Nafion®  
4 membrane, Teflon® fluoropolymer, Viton® elastomers, and other fluorinated  
5 products.
- 6 b. Chemours Polymer Processing Aid (PPA) - Manufactures a fluorochemical that  
7 is used as a processing aid for off-site fluoropolymer manufacturing—upon  
8 information and belief, the product known as “GenX.” This area formerly  
9 manufactured ammonium perfluorooctanoate (APFO, the ammonium salt of  
10 PFOA, which is also known as “C8”). Chemours publicly maintains that the last  
11 date of C8 production at the Site was April 28, 2013, and that the C8  
12 manufactured in this area was never used in any of the other manufacturing  
13 facilities at the Site.
- 14 c. DuPont Company PVF - Manufacturers polyvinyl fluoride (PVF) resin used to  
15 produce Tedlar® film.
- 16 d. The Polymer Manufacturing Development Facility (PMDF) - Manufactured  
17 Teflon® fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP) for electrical wiring insulation  
18 and other applications. Since the PMDF unit was permanently shut down in  
19 June 2009, it no longer manufactures DuPont Teflon®. Chemours publicly  
20 maintains that the site did not use C8 in its processes.

21 35. In addition to the manufacturing operations at the Site, Chemours operates two  
22 natural gas-fired boilers and a wastewater treatment plant for the treatment of process and  
23 sanitary wastewaters from Chemours and DuPont. Hazardous wastes generated from the  
24 Chemours manufacturing processes and laboratories were, as of 2016, managed at the  
25 permitted Hazardous Waste Container Storage Area, in four permitted hazardous waste tanks,  
26 and at the 90-day ignitable waste accumulation area prior to being shipped offsite for treatment,  
27

1 disposal, or recycling.<sup>26</sup>

2 36. The Cape Fear River is located along the eastern property boundary of the Site,  
3 approximately 1,850 feet from the eastern portion of the manufacturing area. Willis Creek, a  
4 tributary of the Cape Fear River, is located in the northern portion of the Site, approximately  
5 3,000 feet from the manufacturing area. Portions of the Georgia Branch, another tributary to the  
6 Cape Fear River, flow along the southern boundary of the Site approximately 1 mile southwest  
7 of the manufacturing area. A drainage channel leading to the Cape Fear River is located just  
8 south of the plant area and is used as the outfall area (“Outfall 2”) covered by National  
9 Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. NC003573 (the “NPDES Permit”).<sup>27</sup>

10 37. Underneath the Site, groundwater flow is generally west-southwest to east-  
11 northeast, discharging into the Cape Fear River. This groundwater travels at a rate of 217 feet  
12 per year, resulting in an estimated travel time of approximately 15.5 years from the Chemours  
13 Polymer Processing Aid area (where Defendants manufactured C8 and later GenX) to the Cape  
14 Fear River.<sup>28</sup>

15 38. Upon information and belief, Defendants’ discharge of GenX and other  
16 perfluorinated chemicals into the soil and groundwater at the Site, the Cape Fear River, and the  
17 air surrounding the Site resulted in contamination of Plaintiffs’ property.

18 **C. Defendants’ Pollution of Groundwater and the Cape Fear River**

19 39. In 1980—unbeknownst to state or federal regulators or the public—DuPont  
20 began to release GenX (C6) at the Fayetteville Works site as a byproduct of one or more of its  
21 manufacturing processes there, including, upon information and belief, a vinyl ether  
22 manufacturing process. At a point in time that is as yet unknown, DuPont also began to release  
23 other perfluoroalkyl substances (in addition to GenX) from the Fayetteville Works site,  
24 including PFOA (C8), Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2 (C7) and other perfluorinated chemicals  
25

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>26</sup> *Id.*

27 <sup>27</sup> *Id.*

28 <sup>28</sup> *See id.*

1 known as PFECAs.<sup>29</sup> Indeed, upon information and belief, there are *hundreds* of different  
2 PFASs generated in DuPont’s manufacturing processes, and an unknown number of these have  
3 also been discharged into the soil, air, and groundwater surrounding Fayetteville Works, as well  
4 as into the Cape Fear River.

5 40. Defendants were required to obtain a NPDES Permit from the State of North  
6 Carolina before making an outlet into the Cape Fear River, or causing or permitting any waste  
7 to be directly or indirectly discharged into waters of the state in violation of any State water  
8 quality standards or point source effluent standards or limits. *See* 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342;  
9 N.C. Gen Stat. § 143-215.1.

10 41. In 1987, DuPont obtained its initial NPDES Permit No. NC003573 from the State  
11 of North Carolina,<sup>30</sup> authorizing the release of wastewaters from the facility wastewater  
12 treatment plant through Outfall 002, which feeds into the Cape Fear River. Upon information  
13 and belief, DuPont did not disclose to the State that it planned to discharge GenX, C8, or any  
14 other perfluoroalkyl substances to the Cape Fear River, nor did it disclose the number, variety  
15 or identity of the many PFAS chemicals generated in its processes and found in its waste  
16 streams.

17 42. The segments of the Cape Fear River impacted by discharges from Outfall 002  
18 include segments classified by the State of North Carolina as Class WS-IV and Class WS-IV  
19 CA (critical area). The designated uses in these segments include “source of water supply for  
20 drinking, culinary, or food-processing purposes” as well as “aquatic life propagation and  
21 maintenance of biological integrity (including fishing and fish), wildlife, secondary recreation,  
22 [and] agriculture,” 15A N.C.A.C. 2B.0211(1), 2B.0216(1); *see also* 15A N.C.A.C. 2B.0101;  
23 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143-214.1(b). “Critical area means the area adjacent to a water supply intake  
24  
25

26 <sup>29</sup> Perfluoroalkyl ether carbolocylic acids, a type of perfluoroalkyl substances that includes GenX.

27 <sup>30</sup> At the time, the regulating entity was known as the North Carolina Department of Environment &  
28 Natural Resources, Division of Water Quality. It is now known as the Department of Environmental  
Quality (DEQ), Division of Water Resources (DWR).

1 or reservoir where risk associated with pollution is greater than from the remaining portions of  
2 the watershed.” 15A N.C.A.C. 2B .0202(20).

3 43. Upon information and belief, DuPont’s (and now Chemours’) on-site wastewater  
4 treatment plant is ineffective at removing GenX and other perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) in  
5 the water that is discharged into the Cape Fear River.

6 44. In 1995, DuPont asked the State of North Carolina for permission to reroute  
7 wastewater from its Nafion® manufacturing area to bypass the facility wastewater treatment  
8 plant. At this time, upon information and belief, DuPont knew that the wastewater it planned to  
9 discharge contained GenX and other PFAS byproducts of the Nafion® manufacturing process.  
10 Although DuPont had a duty under North Carolina law and federal law to clearly identify in its  
11 NPDES permit application any potential toxins, the only waste DuPont disclosed was fluoride.  
12 Upon information and belief, the request to release Nafion® process wastewater directly into  
13 the Cape Fear River was authorized in DuPont’s 1996 NPDES Permit renewal.

14 45. In May 2001, following 3M Company’s announcement that it would no longer  
15 manufacture C8, DuPont submitted an NPDES Permit renewal application to the State of North  
16 Carolina stating that it intended to begin manufacturing C8 at the Fayetteville Works Site.  
17 DuPont represented to the State that C8 does not pose a health concern to humans or animals at  
18 the levels present in the workplace or environment, that DuPont had used C8 for forty years  
19 with no observed health effects, and that C8 is neither a known developmental toxin nor a  
20 known carcinogen. DuPont requested authorization to discharge wastewater from its C8  
21 operations directly to a dedicated outfall, without sending it through the facility’s wastewater  
22 treatment plant. At this time, DuPont did not disclose that its manufacturing processes at the  
23 Fayetteville Works site in fact generated hundreds of PFASs, nor did it disclose the number,  
24 variety or identity of the PFASs found in its waste streams.

25 46. In October 2002—before the State granted the requested NPDES Permit  
26 renewal—DuPont began making C8 at the Fayetteville Works site. In January 2004, the State  
27

1 granted the renewed NPDES permit—without authorizing the requested discharge of the C8  
2 manufacturing wastewater into the Cape Fear River.

3 47. DuPont applied for its next NPDES renewal permit on May 1, 2006. DuPont’s  
4 application represented that wastewater from the C8 manufacturing operations “is collected and  
5 shipped off-site for disposal”; that no process wastewater is discharged to the Site’s wastewater  
6 treatment plant or to the Cape Fear River, and that none of the produced C8 is used at the  
7 Fayetteville Works site. DuPont further represented that wastewater from the Nafion®  
8 operations was being treated in the facility’s wastewater treatment plant. Upon information and  
9 belief, DuPont did not disclose that it was releasing any C8, GenX or other PFECAs, or other  
10 perfluoroalkyl byproducts of its Nafion® operations, into the Cape Fear River. Nor did DuPont  
11 disclose the number, variety or identity of the PFAS chemicals generated in its processes and  
12 found in its waste streams.

13 48. The State granted a renewed NPDES permit on May 25, 2007. Under this permit,  
14 DuPont was required to capture and dispose of all C8 process water off-site, and also to  
15 monitor for C8 due to known groundwater contamination. The resulting monitoring reports  
16 document discharges and/or releases of C8 into the Cape Fear River through at least March  
17 2017, when Chemours reported PFOA (C8) discharges of 10,000 parts per trillion (ppt) through  
18 Outfall 002. Indeed, even after Chemours reportedly stopped making C8 at the Fayetteville  
19 Works site in 2013, regular discharges of C8 at Outfall 002 continued, reaching as high as  
20 160,000 ppt in October 2016, despite dilution of the effluent with non-contact river water.<sup>31</sup>

21 49. On January 28, 2009, DuPont entered into a consent order with the E.P.A.  
22 governing the manufacturing of Gen X. The consent order acknowledged that E.P.A. “has  
23 concerns that [Gen X] will persist in the environment, could bioaccumulate, and be toxic . . . to  
24 people, wild animals, and birds.” The consent order also acknowledged E.P.A.’s “human health

25  
26 <sup>31</sup> See ICIS Detail Report for NPDES Permit No. NC0003673 based on data extracted based on data  
27 extracted on June 28, 2017, available at  
28 [https://iaspub.epa.gov/enviro/ICIS\\_DETAIL\\_REPORTS\\_NPDESID.icis\\_tst?npdesid=NC0003573&npvalue=1&npvalue=13&npvalue=14&npvalue=3&npvalue=4&npvalue=5&npvalue=6&rvalue=13&npvalue=2&npvalue=7&npvalue=8&npvalue=11&npvalue=12](https://iaspub.epa.gov/enviro/ICIS_DETAIL_REPORTS_NPDESID.icis_tst?npdesid=NC0003573&npvalue=1&npvalue=13&npvalue=14&npvalue=3&npvalue=4&npvalue=5&npvalue=6&rvalue=13&npvalue=2&npvalue=7&npvalue=8&npvalue=11&npvalue=12) (last viewed on January 28, 2018).

1 concerns” about Gen X, including that “uncontrolled . . . disposal of [Gen X] may present an  
2 unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment.” The order required DuPont  
3 to “recover and capture (destroy) or recycle [Gen X] at an overall efficiency of 99% from all of  
4 the effluent process streams and the air emissions (point source and fugitive).” In negotiating  
5 the Consent Order, upon information and belief, neither DuPont (nor, apparently, its lawyers)  
6 disclosed to the E.P.A. that DuPont had been releasing Gen X (and other related PFASs) into  
7 the Cape Fear River from the Fayetteville Works site since at least 1980. And once more,  
8 DuPont remained silent about the number, variety and identity of the PFAS chemicals  
9 generated in its processes and found in its waste streams. Upon information and belief, DuPont  
10 met with North Carolina regulators in August 2010 and represented (1) that—like C8—GenX  
11 would be produced in a “closed-loop” system that would not result in the discharge of GenX  
12 into the Cape Fear River; and (2) that the wastewater generated from GenX manufacturing  
13 would be collected and shipped off-site for disposal. DuPont did not disclose to the State that it  
14 had already been discharging GenX or other PFECAs, or other perfluoroalkyl byproducts from  
15 its Nafion® processes into the Cape Fear River. Nor did DuPont disclose to regulators the  
16 number, variety and identity of the PFAS chemicals generated in its processes and found in its  
17 waste streams.

18       50. Upon information and belief, DuPont met with North Carolina regulators in  
19 August 2010 and represented (1) that—like C8—GenX would be produced in a “closed-loop”  
20 system that would not result in the discharge of GenX into the Cape Fear River; and (2) that the  
21 wastewater generated from GenX manufacturing would be collected and shipped off-site for  
22 disposal. DuPont did not disclose to the State that it had already been discharging GenX or  
23 other PFECAs, or other perfluoroalkyl byproducts from its Nafion® processes into the Cape  
24 Fear River. Nor did DuPont disclose to regulators the number, variety and identity of the PFAS  
25 chemicals generated in its processes and found in its waste streams.

26       51. The following year, in April 2011, DuPont applied for a renewal of its NPDES  
27 Permit, confirming that “all process wastewater generated from [the PPA Manufacturing Area  
28

1 where DuPont produced C8 and GenX] is collected and shipped offsite for disposal” and “no  
2 process wastewater from this manufacturing facility is discharged to the site’s biological  
3 [wastewater treatment plant] or to the Cape Fear River.” DuPont continued to mislead  
4 regulators, failing to explain that the Fayetteville Works operations had been contaminating the  
5 Cape Fear River with PFASs such as GenX and Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2 since  
6 approximately 1980, and failing to disclose the number, variety or identity of the PFAS  
7 chemicals generated in its processes and found in its waste streams, even though DuPont knew  
8 that regulators had serious concerns about the effects of these substances on human health and  
9 understood that its discharges were contaminating the drinking water used by hundreds of  
10 thousands of North Carolinians. In fact, at the very same time DuPont was reassuring the State  
11 about its “closed system” for manufacturing GenX, upon information and belief, DuPont was  
12 discharging GenX and other perfluoroalkyl byproducts of its Nafion® manufacturing processes  
13 into the Cape Fear River, soil, groundwater, and into the air on an ongoing basis.

14 52. On February 6, 2012, the State of North Carolina issued the NPDES renewal  
15 permit to DuPont, and transferred the permit to Chemours on October 28, 2015. The Permit  
16 does not authorize any discharges of Gen X or other PFECAs or other perfluoroalkyl  
17 substances (including perfluoroalkyl byproducts of the Nafion® processes from the Fayetteville  
18 Works site).

19 53. DuPont conducted a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility  
20 Investigation (RFI), in three phases from 2001 through 2014. The RFI identified widespread C8  
21 contamination in the soil and groundwater at the Fayetteville Works site, some of which  
22 DuPont attributed to its past Nafion® manufacturing activities, including a “historical release  
23 originating from the Nafion® manufacturing area’s common process wastewater sump.”<sup>32</sup> The  
24 RFI also documented at least seven releases of PFASs at the Fayetteville Works site between  
25 March 2011 and February 2013.

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>32</sup> DuPont Fluoroproducts, “Biennial Report for the Manufacture of APFO Calendar Years of 2002 and  
28 2003, DuPont Company —Fayetteville Works,” submitted October 26, 2004 in U.S. E.P.A. Docket No.  
AR-226.

1        54. In 2015, State regulators required Chemours to perform additional groundwater  
2 sampling to determine if groundwater flowing from the Fayetteville Works site was  
3 contaminating the Cape Fear River with C8 or other PFASs. Chemours still did not disclose to  
4 regulators that the Fayetteville Works operations had been contaminating the Cape Fear River  
5 with PFASs such as GenX and Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2 since approximately 1980, nor did  
6 it test the groundwater wells of individuals living near the Site for those chemicals until 2017.  
7 Upon information and belief, Chemours identified both C8 and other PFASs in its groundwater,  
8 but only disclosed to the State (at the time) that it had found C8.

9        55. At least by 2015, and reportedly by April 2013, Defendants ceased  
10 manufacturing C8 at the Fayetteville Works site. Manufacturing of GenX and fluoroproducts  
11 such as Nafion® perfluorosulfonic acid (PFSA) membrane, however, has continued.

12        56. At all relevant times, Defendants knew, or should have known, that the  
13 perfluoroalkyl substances they were releasing into the environment created a probable risk to  
14 human health to those individuals living near the Site.

15        **D. Defendants' pollution through air emissions**

16        57. Upon information and belief, the Site also has multiple stacks that have operated  
17 over the years as a source for airborne emissions of perfluoroalkyl substances, thereby giving  
18 rise to additional property contamination when airborne particles are deposited in soil and  
19 dissolve and/or leach into groundwater.

20        58. Plume modeling conducted in 2002 by DuPont Engineering<sup>33</sup> demonstrates that  
21 DuPont's C8 manufacturing processes would give rise to an airborne APFO (C8) plume with a  
22 "hot spot" directly over Willis Creek, which flows near residential areas and into Cape Fear  
23 River.

24        59. Data made public by the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality  
25 ("DEQ") show that the Site emitted thousands of pounds of perfluoroalkyl substances each year  
26

---

27 <sup>33</sup> See DuPont Engineering Technology, "Exposure Evaluation for New Process at Fayetteville Site"  
28 (Aug. 20, 2001, rev. Feb. 20, 2002).



1 between 2012-2016.<sup>34</sup> The Site emitted at least 498 pounds of HPFO dimer acid fluoride, a  
2 parent chemical of GenX, into the air each year from 2012-2016, sending into the air more than  
3 669 pounds in 2015.<sup>35</sup>

4 60. DEQ estimates that Defendants' emissions between 2012-2016 resulted in the  
5 presence of GenX particles in the air for miles surrounding the Site, including in residential  
6 areas. The graphic below demonstrates DEQ Division of Air Quality's estimation of GenX  
7 deposition between 2012-2016.<sup>36</sup>



35 <https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/GenX/DEQ%20Emissions%20Information%20Emerging%20Contaminants.pdf>  
36 (last accessed February 3, 2017).

37 <sup>35</sup> "Information Request Form," Chemours Company – Fayetteville Works; Air Quality Permit No.  
38 03735T43 <https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/GenX/DEQ%20Emissions%20Information%20Dimer%20Acid.pdf>  
(last accessed February 3, 2018).

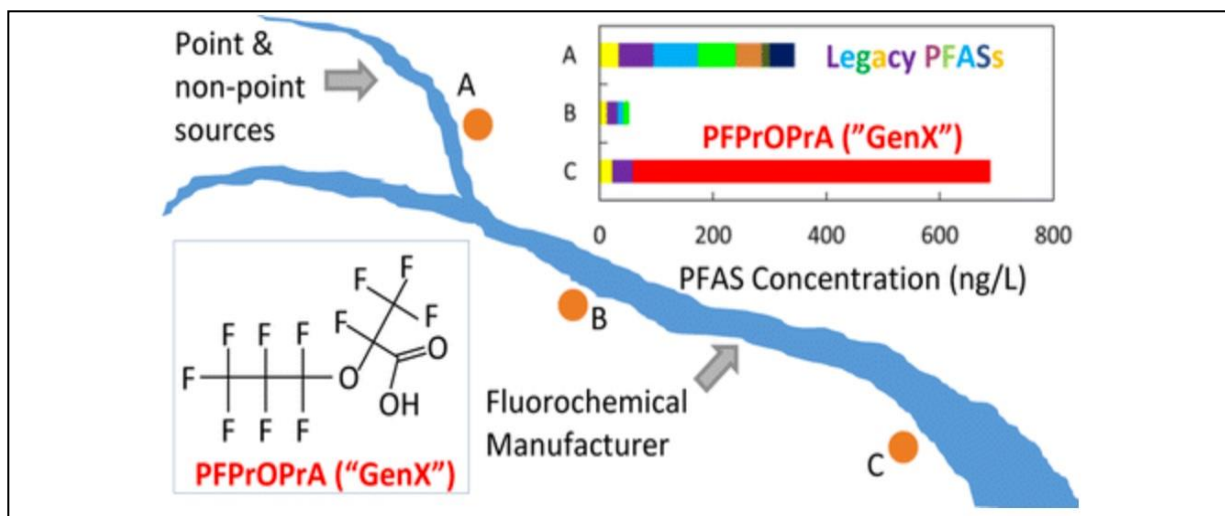
39 <sup>36</sup> Chemours Overview, Public Information Session December 14, 2017, Departments of Environmental  
40 Quality and Health and Human Services, slide 27

41 <https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/GenX/Chemours%20Third%20info%20session%20final.pdf> (last accessed  
42 February 3, 2018).

## E. Public Disclosure of Defendants' Pollution.

61. In November 2016, Dr. Detlef Knappe of North Carolina State University and a team of researchers from other institutions published a study that identified GenX and other PFASs at the King's Bluff intake site in the Cape Fear River.<sup>37</sup> Between June 14, 2013 and December 2, 2013 Dr. Knappe's team had taken daily samples of raw water downstream of the Fayetteville Works site at the King's Bluff intake, and at two locations upstream of the Fayetteville Works site. While upstream sampling revealed only the presence of so-called "legacy PFASs,"<sup>38</sup> at King's Bluff, Dr. Knappe's team found concentrations of Gen X as high as 4,500 parts per trillion ("ng/L" or "ppt"), with a mean (average) concentration of Gen X of 631 ppt—both well in excess of the state health goal of 140 ppt.

Average concentration in drinking water source (ng/L)



Source: Mei Sun, et al., "Legacy and Emerging Perfluoroalkyl Substances are Important Drinking Water Contaminants in the Cape Fear Watershed of North Carolina," 3 *Environ. Sci. Technol. Let.* 415 (2016).

Dr. Knappe's team also detected significant concentrations of six other PFECAs at King's Bluff.

62. DuPont reportedly installed new abatement technology in November 2013, that the company claimed would "dramatically drop" the average GenX levels in the Cape Fear

<sup>37</sup> Mei Sun, et. al, "Legacy and Emerging Perfluoroalkyl Substances are Important Drinking Water Contaminants in the Cape Fear Watershed of North Carolina," 3 *Environ. Sci. Technol. Let.* 415 (2016).

<sup>38</sup> E.g., PFASs that had been phased out through the E.P.A.'s voluntary PFOA Stewardship Program.

1 River. Dr. Knappe's 2016 article reports, however, that additional samples taken in August  
2 2014 showed similar levels of GenX to the mean concentrations he had found in August 2013  
3 (again, in excess of the current North Carolina state health advisory standard) as well as a high  
4 concentration of other PEFCAs at levels that are believed to be unsafe for humans.

5 63. Dr. Knappe further reported that based on an analysis taken at every stage of the  
6 water treatment process at the Sweeney Water Treatment Plant in Wilmington, North Carolina,  
7 PFASs in the Cape Fear River were not effectively removed by the coagulation, ozonation,  
8 biofiltration, sedimentation, or disinfection processes ordinarily used by water providers to treat  
9 drinking water.<sup>39</sup>

10 64. On June 15, 2017, representatives of Chemours met with officials from state and  
11 local agencies and represented that the GenX compound found in the Cape Fear River was not  
12 due to discharge from the plant making GenX but was likely a byproduct of another  
13 manufacturing process conducted at the Fayetteville Works site *since 1980*. Upon information  
14 and belief, these discharges exceeded the state health goal of 140 ppt and occurred at levels  
15 believed to be unsafe for human consumption.

16 65. In July 2017, upon information and belief, Chemours admitted to State regulators  
17 that its 2015 groundwater sampling had also revealed the presence of PFASs other than C8 at  
18 the Fayetteville Works site.

19 66. In August 2017, the State requested additional groundwater sampling at the  
20 Fayetteville Works site, which demonstrated the presence of GenX at 13 of 14 sampling  
21 locations, at levels greater than the practical quantitation limit ("pql") of 10 ng/L (ppt). Levels  
22 of GenX in groundwater monitoring wells at the site show GenX at concentrations from 519 to  
23 61,300 ppt—vastly exceeding both the PQL and the current state health goal of 140 ppt. Five  
24 wells adjacent to the Cape Fear River have GenX concentrations in excess of 11,800 ppt.

25 67. In August 2017, the E.P.A. confirmed the presence of additional byproducts of  
26 Defendants' Nafion® manufacturing processes, described as PFESA Byproduct No. 1 and

---

27 <sup>39</sup> Mei Sun, et. al, *supra*

1 PFESA Byproduct No. 2 (and referred to in this Complaint as Nafion® Byproduct Nos. 1 and  
2 2), at an outfall where Defendants’ wastewater is discharged into the Cape Fear River. In  
3 particular, even after Chemours took undisclosed steps to reduce its PFAS releases from the  
4 Fayetteville Works site, the E.P.A. found levels of Nafion® Byproduct No. 1 (CAS No. 29311-  
5 67-9) as high as 15,800 ppt, and Nafion® Byproduct No. 2 (CAS No. 749836-20-2) as high as  
6 73,900 ppt, despite Chemours’ continued dilution of its effluent with large volumes of non-  
7 contact river water.

8 68. All of the PFAS chemicals found in the Cape Fear River—including GenX, and  
9 PFESA Byproduct No. 1 and PFESA Byproduct No. 2—have been consistently found at levels  
10 that far exceed the E.P.A.’s health standards for PFOA/PFOS.

11 69. Upon information and belief, there are a number of other PFAS chemicals that  
12 have not been specifically named or identified that have also been released from Defendants’  
13 operations at the Fayetteville Works site and have contaminated property near the site –  
14 including groundwater – and the Cape Fear River at unsafe levels. Notwithstanding the great  
15 public interest and concern about contamination caused by Defendants’, Defendants *still* have  
16 not released information to the public or to regulators that would identify the number, variety  
17 and identity of PFASs they have generated in their manufacturing processes and released  
18 through waste streams into the environment around the Fayetteville Works site.

#### 19 **F. The Chemicals at Issue**

20 70. Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) that have been detected in water drawn from  
21 the Cape Fear River downstream of the Fayetteville Works facility and in groundwater  
22 surrounding the facility, and that upon information and belief have resulted from Defendants’  
23 activities at the Fayetteville Works site, include, but are not limited to: perfluorooctanoic acid  
24 (PFOA or “C8”) (CAS No. 335-67-1), several perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids (PFECAs),  
25 including perfluoro-2-propoxypropanoic acid (PFPrOPrA or “GenX”) (CAS No. 13252-13-6);  
26 and two byproducts of the Nafion® perfluorosulfonic acid (PFSA)<sup>40</sup> membrane manufacturing

---

27 <sup>40</sup> Perfluorosulfonic acid is a perfluoroalkyl substance.  
28

process that are known only to the Plaintiffs as “PFESA Byproducts 1 and 2” (or “Nafion<sup>®</sup> Byproducts 1 and 2”).<sup>41</sup>

71. PFASs are a class of man-made chemicals that do not occur naturally in the environment. They have been widely used to make products more stain-resistant, waterproof and/or nonstick, although they have many other commercial applications in aerospace, automotive, construction, and electronics manufacturing. PFASs may be differentiated from each other by the “chain length,” or the number of carbon atoms, in the molecule. PFOA, for example, has eight carbon atoms, so it is referred to as “C8” and considered a “long-chain” PFAS.

72. PFASs are highly persistent in the environment, as they contain perfluorinated chains that only degrade very slowly, if at all, under environmental conditions. In addition, some polyfluorinated chemicals break down to form perfluorinated ones.<sup>42</sup>

73. Regulators and the public have little access to information about the commercial applications, potential release mechanisms, and resulting exposure sources and concentrations for many of the individual PFASs, of which there are thousands. As a result, there is little

---

<sup>41</sup> The complete list of PFASs found by Dr. Knappe’s team consists of:

- a. Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs):
  - i. Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (CAS No. 375-22-4);
  - ii. Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (CAS No. 2706-90-3);
  - iii. Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (CAS No. 335-67-1);
  - iv. Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (CAS No. 335-67-1);
  - v. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA or “C8”) (CAS No. 335-67-1);
  - vi. Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (CAS No. 375-95-1);
  - vii. Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (CAS No. 335-76-2);
- b. Perfluorosulfonic acids (PFSAs):
  - i. Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (CAS No. 375-73-5);
  - ii. Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (CAS No. 355-46-4);
  - iii. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (CAS No. 1763-23-1);
- c. Perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids (PFECAs):
  - i. Perfluoro-2-methoxyacetic acid (PFMOAA) (CAS No. 674-13-5);
  - ii. Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMOPrA) (CAS No. 377-73-1);
  - iii. Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMOBA) (CAS No. 863090-89-5);
  - iv. Perfluoro-2-propoxypropanoic acid (PFPrOPrA or “GenX”) (CAS No. 13252-13-6);
  - v. Perfluoro(3,5-diolxahexanoic) acid (PFO2HxA) (CAS No. 39492-88-1);
  - vi. Perfluoro(3,5,7-trioxaoctanoic) acid (PFO3OA) (CAS No. 39492-89-2);
  - vii. Perfluoro(3,5,7,9-tetraoxadecanoic) acid (PFO4DA) (CAS No. 39492-90-5).

<sup>42</sup> Arlene Blum, et al., “The Madrid Statement on Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs),” 123 *Env’tl Health Persp.* A 107 (May 2015), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1289/ehp.1509934>.



1 knowledge of their environmental fate and transport characteristics, or their toxicological  
2 properties, because they have not been studied. Most of the data on fate and toxicity has been  
3 provided by industry and is limited to the required testing. Non-industry researchers are  
4 hindered by the difficulty of obtaining from the manufacturers (who treat these substances as  
5 proprietary) the necessary reference standards they need to study the toxicity of these  
6 substances in the laboratory and to develop analytical techniques to detect and quantify their  
7 presence in the environment.<sup>43</sup>

8 74. On information and belief, PFASs have sufficiently similar chemical structures  
9 and functions to render exposures cumulative, for purposes of their toxicity in humans and  
10 animals.

11 **a. “Long Chain” PFASs.**

12 75. Of the PFASs, so-called “long chain PFASs”—in particular, the PFOA/C8 used  
13 in making Teflon<sup>®</sup> and a similar chemical used in making ScotchGuard,<sup>44</sup> PFOS—have been  
14 the most extensively studied and regulated to date.

15 76. In animal studies, some long-chain PFASs have been found to cause liver  
16 toxicity, disruption of lipid metabolism and the immune and endocrine systems, adverse  
17 neurobehavioral effects, neonatal toxicity and death, and tumors in multiple organ systems. In  
18 the growing body of epidemiological evidence, some of these effects are supported by  
19 significant or suggestive associations between specific long-chain PFASs and adverse  
20 outcomes, including associations with testicular and kidney cancers, liver malfunction,  
21 hypothyroidism, high cholesterol, ulcerative colitis, lower birth weight and size, obesity,  
22 decreased immune response to vaccines, and reduced hormone levels and delayed puberty.<sup>45</sup>

23 77. The “C8 Science Panel” that was empowered by DuPont to “offer a scientific  
24 answer to the important fundamental question: Is PFOA exposure as experienced by the class  
25

---

26 <sup>43</sup> See, e.g., Wang et al., “A Never-Ending Story of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs)?” 51  
27 Environ. Sci. Technol. 2508 (2017).

<sup>44</sup> PFOS, which is perfluorooctanyl sulfonate, CAS No. 1763-23-1.

<sup>45</sup> *Id.*

1 [of people who obtained their drinking water from the Ohio River] capable of causing serious  
2 latent disease?”<sup>46</sup> concluded there is a “probable link” between exposure to the long-chain  
3 PFAS known as PFOA or C8 in drinking water and the serious conditions of pregnancy-  
4 induced hypertension and preeclampsia, high cholesterol, kidney cancer, thyroid disease,  
5 testicular cancer, and ulcerative colitis.<sup>47</sup>

6 78. In 2006, the E.P.A. initiated the voluntary PFOA Stewardship Program, calling  
7 for the complete elimination of PFOA (C8) and long-chain PFASs from emissions to all media  
8 and from manufactured products by 2015, “because of concerns about the impact of PFOA and  
9 long-chain PFASs on human health and the environment, including concerns about their  
10 persistence, presence in the environment and in the blood of the general U.S. population, long  
11 half-life in people, and developmental and other adverse effects in laboratory animals.”<sup>48</sup>

12 79. In 2009, the E.P.A. included PFOA/C8 and PFOS on its “Drinking Water  
13 Contaminant Candidate List 3,” for which “the occurrence or anticipated occurrence of a  
14 contaminant was likely at levels of concern to human health.”<sup>49</sup>

15 80. In 2009, the E.P.A. established provisional health advisories (PHAs) for short-  
16 term exposures to PFOA and PFOS through drinking water, recommending a level of 0.4 ppb  
17 (parts per billion) for PFOA and 0.2 ppb (parts per billion) for PFOS. In 2016, the E.P.A. issued  
18 more stringent lifetime health advisories for long-term exposures to C8 and PFOS,  
19 recommending that the *combined* level of these two PFASs in drinking water should not exceed  
20 70 parts per trillion (ppt).<sup>50</sup> The similar PFASs found in the Cape Fear River—including GenX  
21

---

22 <sup>46</sup> Letter dated January 22, 2010 from Laurence F. Janssen, Esq. [lead counsel for DuPont] to Drs.  
23 Fletcher, Steenland & Savitz [the C8 Science Panel], re: “Jack W. Leach et al., v. E.I. du Pont de  
Nemours and Company, Circuit Court of Wood County, WV, Civil Action No. 01-C-608.”

24 <sup>47</sup> See ¶8, *supra*.

24 <sup>48</sup> U.S. Env’t Prot. Agency, “Fact Sheet: 2010/2015 PFOA Stewardship Program,” accessed at  
25 <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/fact-sheet-20102015-pfoa-stewardship-program#launch>.

26 <sup>49</sup> U.S. Env’t Prot. Agency, “Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List 3—Final,” 74 Fed. Reg.  
51850 (Oct. 8, 2009).

27 <sup>50</sup> U.S. Env’t Prot. Agency, *Lifetime Health Advisories and Health Effects Support Documents for*  
28 *Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate*, 81 Fed. Reg. 33250 (May 25, 2016).

and Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2—have consistently been found at levels that well exceed the E.P.A.’s health advisories for PFOA and PFOS.

**b. “Short Chain” PFASs.**

81. The most common replacements for the long-chain PFASs targeted by E.P.A.’s PFOA Stewardship Program are shorter-chain PFASs with similar structures, or compounds with fluorinated segments joined by ether linkages, such as the PFECAs that include GenX and Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2.

82. These shorter-chain fluorinated alternatives are more likely than not bioaccumulative, and they are still as environmentally persistent as long-chain substances or may degrade into equally persistent products.<sup>51</sup> Manufacturing applications often require a higher relative concentration of shorter-chain PFAS to achieve the same level of desired performance as provided by the longer-chain PFAS, resulting in higher application concentrations for the alternatives, and potentially higher concentrations being released to the environment.

83. As with the long-chain PFASs, evidence exists to support the toxicity of PFECAs in humans and animals, as noted in the March 11, 2009 Consent Order entered on DuPont’s Premanufacture Notice for P-08-508 and P-08-509.

84. DuPont has been studying the health effects of the PFECA’s known as GenX since last least 1963, when it conducted an acute oral toxicity study in rats to determine the lethal dose for exposure to GenX’s ammonium salt. DuPont’s internal data studies have demonstrated an association between GenX and various health effects in laboratory animals that are consistent with the effects of other PFASs, including effects in the liver, kidney, pancreas, testicles, and immune system.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Arlene Blum, et al., *supra* note 42.

<sup>52</sup> See TSCA Non-Confidential Business Information submitted to E.P.A. 8(e) Coordinator, USEPA, for 8EHQ-06-16478, <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/2746960/GenX8eFilings.pdf>.



1           85.     The publicly-reported results of Defendants’ studies on the toxicity of GenX  
2 contain misrepresentations and factual misstatements that tend to understate GenX’s potential  
3 for toxicity.<sup>53</sup> Defendants’ selective and/or misleading release of data on GenX is consistent  
4 with Defendants’ concealment of similar pertinent health data on C8—for which they received  
5 an administrative penalty from the E.P.A.

6           86.     Data from DuPont’s animal studies indicates that GenX is an animal carcinogen  
7 in multiple organ systems in both male and female rats, and that GenX poses  
8 reproductive/developmental risks, as well as toxicity in the liver, kidneys, the hematological  
9 system, the adrenal glands, the stomach, as well as other adverse effects.<sup>54</sup>

10          87.     Specifically, DuPont’s data<sup>55</sup> show toxic effects from short term exposures, sub-  
11 chronic exposures, and long-term exposures:

- 12           a.     GenX exposure to rats and mice resulted in numerous different types of cancer at  
13                 levels exceeding controls in the brain, liver, adrenal gland, pancreas (two types  
14                 of pancreatic cancer), testes, as well as fibrosarcomas, malignant lymphomas,  
15                 and uterine polyps.
- 16           b.     GenX exposure to rats and mice resulted in adverse reproductive and  
17                 developmental effects, severe liver toxicity and adverse liver impacts from  
18                 changes to RNA messaging, that may lead to adverse effects not only in the  
19                 liver, but in other organs, as well as cancer occurrence.
- 20           c.     GenX exposure to rats and mice resulted in adverse impacts in the adrenal gland,  
21                 kidneys, stomach, bile duct, brain, reproductive cycles, the tongue, eyes, and  
22                 immune system, and potentially may result in genotoxicity.

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 <sup>53</sup> See Beekam et al. “Evaluation of substances used in the GenX technology by Chemours, Dordrecht,”  
25 RIVM Letter report 2016-0174 (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment Ministry of  
26 Health, Welfare and Sport, The Netherlands 2016); and J.M. Caverly Rae, et al., “Evaluation of chronic  
27 toxicity and carcinogenicity of ammonium 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)-propanoate in  
28 Sprague–Dawley rats,” 2 Toxicology Reports 939 (2015).

<sup>54</sup> See data reported in Lisa Craig, “H-28548: Combined Chronic Toxicity/Oncogenicity Study 2-Year  
Oral Gavage Study In Rats”– Laboratory Project ID: DuPont-18405-1238” (MPI Research, Inc.,  
Mattawan, Michigan 2013) (sponsored By E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company).

<sup>55</sup> *Id.*

1        88.        The toxicity results from reports of animal studies in fact indicate that GenX is a  
2 significantly toxic PFAS. Human studies have not been done at this time. However, based on  
3 the available animal studies, GenX may in fact be as toxic *or more toxic* to humans than PFOA.

4        89.        Likely human adverse effects from GenX exposure could range from  
5 reproductive/ developmental adverse effects to adverse liver effects, to human immune  
6 system/RNA messaging disruption adverse impacts, to stomach, ocular, and tongue toxicity, to  
7 human cancer. Human exposure to GenX in drinking water from private wells like that of  
8 Plaintiffs is continuous, moreover, unlike the exposure in existing animal studies.

9        90.        In July 2017, the North Carolina Health and Human Services Department  
10 released a health goal for exposure to GenX in drinking water of 140 nanograms per liter (parts  
11 per trillion or “ppt”). According to the State, this updated health goal of 140 ppt is expected to  
12 be the most conservative and health protective for non-cancer effects in bottle-fed infants,  
13 pregnant women, lactating women, children and adults. It is based, however, on the available  
14 public literature that consists primarily of DuPont-funded (and misleading) publications as  
15 discussed above.

16        91.        Given what is believed to be the cumulative nature of PFAS exposure, and the  
17 fact that consumers of water drawn from Plaintiffs’ wells have already been exposed to a  
18 combination of Defendants’ perfluorinated contaminants (including PFOA/C8, GenX, and  
19 Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and an unknown number of other PFASs), extreme caution  
20 should be taken to completely eliminate any further PFAS chemicals from entering Plaintiffs’  
21 property, including their groundwater wells.

## 22        **G. Defendants’ Statutory Violations**

23        92.        Defendants violated their ongoing duty under both North Carolina and Federal  
24 law to disclose to the State of North Carolina any known constituents in their discharges that  
25 posed a potential risk to human health, in connection with their NPDES Permit. See, e.g., 15A  
26 N.C.A.C. 2H.0105(j)(requiring applicants to disclose “all known toxic components that can be  
27 reasonably expected to be in the discharge, including but not limited to those contained in a  
28

1 priority pollutant analysis”); 14A N.C.A.C. 2B.0202(64) (defining toxic substances to include  
2 “any substance or combination of substances...which after discharge and upon exposure...has  
3 the potential to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations,  
4 physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions or suppression in reproduction or growth)  
5 or physical deformities in such organisms or their offspring”); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8)  
6 (requiring, as a standard NPDES permit condition, that “[w]here the permittee becomes aware  
7 that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect  
8 information in a permit application . . . it shall promptly submit such facts or information.”);  
9 U.S. Env’tl Prot. Agency, “Revised Policy Statement on Scope of Discharge Authorization and  
10 Shield Associated with NPDES Permits,” available at  
11 <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/owm0131.pdf>.

12 93. Defendants also violated, and continue to violate, their duty under the NPDES  
13 Permit to take “all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge . . . in violation of  
14 [its] permit with a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the  
15 environment,” 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d), as well as their duty under North Carolina groundwater  
16 regulations to take action to terminate and control any discharge of “waste or hazardous  
17 substance to the groundwaters of the State, or in proximity thereto,” mitigate any resulting  
18 hazards, and notify State regulators. 15A N.C.A.C. 2L .0106(b).

19 94. Defendants’ ongoing discharges into the Cape Fear River have violated, and  
20 continue to violate, North Carolina water quality standards for surface water, in that they:

- 21 a. render the Cape Fear River waters injurious to aquatic life or wildlife,  
22 recreational activities, public health, or impair the waters for one or more of their  
23 designated uses, 15A N.C.A.C. 02B .0208(a); and
- 24 b. preclude, on a short term and/or long term basis, one or more of the best uses of  
25 the water, including as “a source of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food-  
26 processing purposes” and for “aquatic life propagation and maintenance of  
27 biological integrity (including fishing and fish), wildlife, secondary recreation,

[and] agriculture.” See 15A N.C.A.C. 2B .0216(2) and 15A N.C.A.C. 2B .0216(1) & .0211(1).

95. Defendants’ ongoing discharges of GenX and, upon information and belief, other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids) including Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, into groundwater have violated, and continue to violate, North Carolina groundwater standards in that these discharges are comprised of substances which are not naturally occurring and for which no standard is specified, but are contaminating groundwater at or above the practical quantitation limit (PQL), as prohibited by 15A N.C.A.C. 2L .0202(c).

#### **H. Harm to Plaintiffs’ Property**

96. In August 2017, DEQ tested groundwater at wells located on the Fayetteville Works site and detected GenX in violation of state groundwater standards in 13 of 14 wells. In addition, DEQ’s tests detected other PFASs, including PFOA and PFOS.<sup>56</sup>

97. Tests performed in September 2017 detected GenX in the groundwater wells of property owners who lived near the Site at levels up to 1300 ng/L, over nine times as high as the state health goal limit of 140 ng/L.<sup>57</sup> In this first phase of sampling, tests found GenX in 106 of 141 wells, 51 of which were found to contain GenX at levels above the state health goal.<sup>58</sup> A subsequent round of sampling in late 2017 found GenX in 153 of 208 wells with 64 wells in exceedance of the state health goal, with levels as high as 4000 ng/L.<sup>59</sup> Plaintiffs’ wells are among those that tested positive for GenX. As a result, Plaintiffs are unable to safely drink or otherwise use their well water. Each Plaintiff has suffered damages including contamination of their property and/or water supply

---

<sup>56</sup> “GenX Timeline,” NC DEQ Website, <https://deq.nc.gov/news/hot-topics/genx-investigation/genx-timeline> (last accessed February 4, 2018) and “Chemours Preliminary Data, August 2017,” NC DEQ Website, [https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/GenX/GenX%20Sampling%20Map%2020170906\\_3.pdf](https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/GenX/GenX%20Sampling%20Map%2020170906_3.pdf) (last accessed February 4, 2018).

<sup>57</sup> “Chemours and DEQ Collected Combined Phase I and Phase II Private Well Water Data for GenX,” NC DEQ, [https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/GenX/PhaseI-IICombinedPWWGenXSummary\\_122017-rev.pdf](https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/GenX/PhaseI-IICombinedPWWGenXSummary_122017-rev.pdf) (last accessed February 4, 2018).

<sup>58</sup> Chemours Overview, *supra* note 27 at slide 5.

<sup>59</sup> Chemours Overview, *supra* note 27 at slide 6

98. Defendants' PFASs have also been found in lakes near the Fayetteville Works site. Test results from Marshwood Lake, a lake owned by Plaintiffs James and Elsie Dew, showed GenX levels as high as 915 ng/L, over six times higher than the state health goal limit of 140 ng/L.

99. Upon information and belief, the aquifer feeding Plaintiffs' wells and interfacing Marshwood Lake is contaminated with GenX at levels exceeding the public health goal and other PFASs, including but not limited to Perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS), Perfluorobutyric acid (PFBA), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), Perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), Nafion Byproduct 1, Nafion Byproduct 2, Perfluoro(3,5,7,9-tetraoxadecanoic) acid (PFO4DA), Perfluoro-2-methoxyacetic acid (PFMOAA), Perfluoro(3,5,7-trioxaoctanoic) acid (PFO3OA), Perfluoro(3,5-dioxahexanoic) acid (PFO2HxA), and Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanic acid (PFMOBA).

100. Upon information and belief, groundwater on Plaintiffs' properties contain a number of PFASs in addition to GenX, including PFOA, PFOS, Nafion Byproduct 1, and Nafion Byproduct 2. Many of Plaintiffs' wells have been tested for GenX but no other PFAS, but where more expansive testing has been performed, a number of other chemicals have been detected. For example, Plaintiff Frances Minshew's well tested positive for over 15 different PFASs.

101. Given what is believed to be the cumulative nature of PFAS exposures, and the fact that these substances were continuously discharged into and onto Plaintiffs' property for years, extreme caution should be taken to address the PFAS chemicals on Plaintiffs' property and prevent any further PFAS chemicals from entering Plaintiffs' property.

102. The extent of groundwater contamination surrounding the Site is unknown. Plaintiffs' wells, upon information and belief, are fed from an aquifer that is now contaminated with PFASs from the Fayetteville Works facility. Tests have detected GenX in private wells

1 located over a mile from the Chemours property boundary,<sup>60</sup> but Chemours has yet to  
2 determine how far their chemicals have spread. Furthermore, Chemours has yet to disclose the  
3 full extent to which PFASs, of which there could be hundreds, have been released into the  
4 environment, including into the aquifer that supplies Plaintiffs' groundwater wells.

5 103. Plaintiffs' wells contain PFASs, including GenX, that were emitted, released, or  
6 discharged from the Fayetteville Works facility. PFAS contaminants will continue to exist in  
7 Plaintiffs' groundwater for decades to come even if Chemours removes these chemicals from  
8 its waste stream unless additional measures are taken to remove the PFASs from Plaintiffs'  
9 groundwater wells and the aquifer supplying Plaintiffs' wells.

10 104. In addition to groundwater contamination, upon information and belief,  
11 Chemours' discharges and emissions of PFASs from the Fayetteville Works facility has also  
12 led to PFAS contamination of Plaintiffs' property, including but not limited to soil, surface  
13 water, and/or water systems.

## 14 **V. CAUSES OF ACTION**

### 15 **COUNT I** 16 **Public Nuisance**

17 105. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if  
18 fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

19 106. Defendants' operation of the Fayetteville Works facility, and their discharges,  
20 emissions, and releases of perfluoroalkyl substances including, but not limited to, PFOA  
21 ("C8"), GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl substances known as  
22 PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), create a public nuisance that unreasonably  
23 endangers the health of hundreds, if not thousands, of North Carolina residents living near the  
24 Fayetteville Works facility.

25  
26  
27 <sup>60</sup> Sample Results of Residential Well Groundwater Testing, NC DEQ,  
28 <https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/GenX/Sample%20Results%20of%20Residential%20Well%20Testing%20Dec%202014.pdf> (last accessed February 4, 2018).

1           107.    The condition created by Defendants affects a substantial number of people near  
2 the Fayetteville Works facility who use groundwater as a drinking water supply and interferes  
3 with the rights of the public at large to clean and safe drinking water.

4           108.    An ordinary person would be reasonably annoyed or disturbed by the presence of  
5 toxic perfluoroalkyl substances including, but not limited to, PFOA (“C8”), GenX, Nafion®  
6 Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl  
7 ether carboxylic acids), that endanger the health of animals and humans and degrade water  
8 quality.

9           109.    The seriousness of the environmental and human health risk Defendants have  
10 created far outweighs any social utility of Defendants’ conduct in manufacturing products using  
11 perfluoroalkyl substances including, but not limited to, PFOA (“C8”), GenX, Nafion®  
12 Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl  
13 ether carboxylic acids), and concealing the dangers posed to human health and the  
14 environment.

15           110.    Continuing harm caused by Defendants includes not only their ongoing releases  
16 of GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs  
17 (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), but also the continued propagation of Defendants’  
18 historical releases of perfluoroalkyl substances, including PFOA (“C8”), through migration in  
19 groundwater, leaching from soil, and recirculation from sediments.

20           111.    Defendants knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known that  
21 their manufacturing operations at the Fayetteville Works site were causing the type of  
22 contamination now found in soil, groundwater, and in the Cape Fear River. Defendants knew of  
23 the bioaccumulative, persistent properties of PFASs and the inability of conventional water  
24 treatment systems to remove them. Defendants knew that their perfluoroalkyl substances  
25 including, but not limited to, PFOA (“C8”), GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other  
26 perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), would  
27 contaminate the Cape Fear River as well as the soil and groundwater beneath and surrounding  
28



1 the Fayetteville Works site. In addition, Defendants knew that certain perfluoroalkyl substances  
2 including PFOA (“C8”) are associated with serious toxic effects and cancers in humans  
3 exposed through drinking water, and that other similar PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether  
4 carboxylic acids), including GenX, are associated with serious toxic effects in animals, have  
5 not been studied in humans, and present a probable risk to human health. As a result, it was  
6 foreseeable to Defendants that humans may be exposed to perfluoroalkyl substances including,  
7 but not limited to, PFOA (“C8”), GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl  
8 substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), through contaminated  
9 property surrounding the Fayetteville Works site. Defendants thus knew, or should have  
10 known, that their contamination would seriously and unreasonably interfere with the ordinary  
11 comfort, use, and enjoyment of Plaintiffs’ property including, but not limited to, their surface  
12 water and groundwater wells.

13 112. The condition created by Defendants adversely affects the quality and safety of  
14 the water drawn from Plaintiffs’ wells and causes inconvenience and annoyance to Plaintiffs.

15 113. As to the Plaintiffs’ that own property on Marshwood Lake Road, the condition  
16 created by Defendants unreasonably interferes with their use and enjoyment of the lake.

17 114. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ creation of this public nuisance,  
18 Plaintiffs have suffered—and will continue to suffer—harm that is different from the type of  
19 harm suffered by the general public.

20 115. Defendants’ conduct was a substantial factor in causing the harm to Plaintiffs.  
21 The harm to Plaintiffs’ will continue until an injunction is issued to abate the nuisance  
22 Defendants have created.

23 116. Plaintiffs seek all legal and equitable relief as allowed by law, including *inter alia*  
24 actual damages in an amount to be proven at trial, an injunction to abate the nuisance, and all  
25 costs and expenses of suit and pre- and post-judgment interest.



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COUNT II**  
**Private Nuisance**

117. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

118. Defendants' operation of the Fayetteville Works facility, and their discharges, emissions, and releases of perfluoroalkyl substances including, but not limited to, PFOA ("C8"), GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), constitute an unreasonable use of Defendants' land which has caused substantial and unreasonable interference with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property.

119. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct that created a nuisance, Plaintiffs have incurred injuries, damage, and harm as set forth above. Defendants are liable for damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

120. The nuisance Defendants have created is ongoing and the harm to Plaintiffs will continue until an injunction is issued to abate it.

121. Plaintiffs seek all legal and equitable relief as allowed by law, including *inter alia* actual damages in an amount to be proven at trial, an injunction to abate the nuisance, and all costs and expenses of suit and pre- and post-judgment interest.

**COUNT III**  
**Trespass to Real Property**

122. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

123. Defendants' operation of the Fayetteville Works facility, and their discharges, emissions, and releases of perfluoroalkyl substances including, but not limited to, PFOA ("C8"), GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), have resulted in an intentional, unauthorized entry by Defendants upon real property owned by Plaintiffs.

124. Defendants' unauthorized entry upon Plaintiffs' property has resulted in substantial injury, damage, and harm to Plaintiffs and constitutes a trespass to real property.

125. Plaintiffs seek all legal and equitable relief as allowed by law, including *inter alia* actual damages in an amount to be proven at trial and all costs and expenses of suit and pre- and post-judgment interest.

**COUNT IV**  
**Trespass to Chattels**

126. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

127. Defendants' operation of the Fayetteville Works facility, and their discharges, emissions, and releases of perfluoroalkyl substances including, but not limited to, PFOA ("C8"), GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), have resulted in an unauthorized interference with Plaintiffs' possession and use of their property including, but not limited to, Plaintiff's water, water wells, and the water systems on Plaintiffs' property.

128. Defendants' unauthorized interference has resulted in substantial injury, damage, and harm to Plaintiffs and constitutes a trespass to chattels.

129. Plaintiffs seek all legal and equitable relief as allowed by law, including *inter alia* actual damages in an amount to be proven at trial, an injunction to prevent further trespass, and all costs and expenses of suit and pre- and post-judgment interest.

**COUNT V**  
**Negligence *Per Se***

130. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

131. Defendants' conduct violates federal and state public safety statutes that are intended to protect human health and the environment, as set forth above.

132. Plaintiffs are within the class of persons those statutes are intended to protect, and their injuries are of the nature contemplated by the statutes.

133. Defendants' negligence *per se* directly and proximately caused Plaintiffs' injury, damage, and harm as set forth above.

134. Plaintiffs seek actual damages in an amount to be proven at trial, all costs and expenses of suit and pre- and post-judgment interest.

**COUNT VI**  
**Negligence**

135. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

136. Defendants owed Plaintiffs a duty of reasonable care in in the manufacture, management, use, storage, and handling of their perfluoroalkyl substances including, but not limited to, PFOA (“C8”), GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), in the release of these substances in and around the Fayetteville Works facility, and in the remediation of contamination those releases caused.

137. Defendants had a duty, in particular, to: (1) identify the potentially harmful chemical byproducts of their operations that were discharged into the air, soil, groundwater, and surface water; (2) investigate and understand the characteristics of the chemical byproducts of their operations before releasing those byproducts into the environment; (3) conduct their operations in a manner that would not unreasonably endanger human health and the environment; (4) investigate and remediate environmental releases that they knew posed a potential risk to human health and the environment; and (5) warn Plaintiffs of environmental releases that created a probable risk to human health from contamination of plaintiffs' property including, but not limited to, Plaintiffs' water, groundwater, and/or water systems, due to the persistence and toxicity of these substances.

138. Defendants failed to exercise ordinary and reasonable care in the manufacture, management, use, storage, and handling of their perfluoroalkyl substances including, but not limited to, PFOA (“C8”), GenX, Nafion® Byproducts 1 and 2, and other perfluoroalkyl

1 substances known as PFECAs (perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids), in the release of these  
2 substances in and around the Fayetteville Works facility, and in the remediation of  
3 contamination those releases caused.

4 139. Defendants' failure to exercise ordinary and reasonable care has directly and  
5 proximately caused the groundwater, surface water, soil, and river sediment in and around the  
6 Fayetteville Works facility to become contaminated with Defendants' persistent,  
7 bioaccumulative, and toxic perfluoroalkyl substances.

8 140. Defendants' failure to exercise ordinary and reasonable care has directly and  
9 proximately caused Plaintiffs to suffer injury, damage, and harm as set forth above.

10 141. Plaintiffs seek all legal and equitable relief as allowed by law, including *inter alia*  
11 actual damages in an amount to be proven at trial and all costs and expenses of suit and pre-  
12 and post-judgment interest.

13 **COUNT VII**  
14 **Failure to Warn**

15 142. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if  
16 fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

17 143. Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care and to warn Plaintiffs of the  
18 PFAS contamination in the air, soil, and groundwater beneath and surrounding the Fayetteville  
19 Works facility and in Cape Fear River, the likelihood that PFASs were reaching Plaintiffs'  
20 property, including their surface water and/or groundwater wells, the lack of efficacy of  
21 conventional treatment systems at removing PFASs, and the persistent, bioaccumulative and  
22 toxic characteristics of PFASs.

23 144. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent failure to warn,  
24 Plaintiffs have incurred injuries, damage, and harm as set forth above.

25 145. Plaintiffs seek actual damages, in an amount to be proven at trial.  
26  
27  
28

**COUNT VIII**  
**Negligent Manufacture**

146. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

147. PFASs manufactured, generated, used, stored, handled, or disposed of by Defendants in the manufacture of fluoroproducts constitute dangerous instrumentalities or substances.

148. Defendants failed to execute the highest or utmost caution commensurate with the serious risk of harm involved in the manufacture, generation, use, storage, handling, and disposal of PFASs, resulting in the fluorochemical contamination described herein.

149. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent manufacture of fluoroproducts, Plaintiffs have incurred the injuries, damage, and harm as set forth above.

**COUNT X**  
**Punitive Damages**

150. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth here, and further allege as follows.

151. Defendants' conduct in secretly releasing their persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic perfluorinated chemicals into groundwater, lakes, air, and soil, and the Cape Fear River, thereby contaminating property and drinking water sources for thousands of North Carolinians, all the while misleading state and Federal regulators and the public, was willful and wanton, in that Defendants' acted with a conscious disregard for and indifference to the rights and safety of others, which Defendants knew or should reasonably have known was reasonably likely to result in injury, damage or harm.

152. Defendants' willful and wanton conduct caused Plaintiffs to suffer injury, damages, and harm as set forth above, for which Plaintiffs seek punitive damages as allowed by law.

1 **VI. PRAYER**

2 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs respectfully pray that this Court grant the following relief:

- 3
- 4 1. Entry of judgment for Plaintiffs and against Defendants for compensatory and
- 5 punitive damages;
- 6 2. Entry of such injunctive or equitable relief as necessary to abate the nuisance
- 7 caused by Defendants and to prevent continuing injury and damages to Plaintiffs;
- 8 and
- 9 3. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

10 TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED PURSUANT TO FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL

11 PROCEDURE 38.

12

13 Respectfully Submitted,

14 This 21st day of February 2018.

15 /s/ J. Harold Seagle

16 J. Harold Seagle

17 **SEAGLE LAW**

18 P.O. Box 15307

19 Asheville, N.C. 28813

20 Telephone: 828-774-5711

21 haroldseagle@charter.net

22 North Carolina Bar No. 8017

23 /s/ Scott Summy

24 Scott Summy

25 **BARON & BUDD, P.C.**

26 3102 Oak Lawn Avenue, Suite 1100

27 Dallas, Texas 75219-4281

28 Telephone: (214) 521-3605

Fax: (214) 520-1181

ssummy@baronbudd.com

North Carolina Bar No. 27171

Cary L. McDougal (*pending* Pro Hac Vice)

(Texas State Bar No. 13569600)

Stephen C. Johnston (*pending* Pro Hac Vice)

(Texas State Bar No. 00796839)

M. Cristina Sanchez (*pending* Pro Hac Vice)

(Texas State Bar No. 24041856)

Brett D. Land (*pending* Pro Hac Vice)

(Texas State Bar No. 24092664)

***Attorneys for Plaintiffs***